



## Darwin Initiative Annual Report

### Important note:

To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders: it is expected that this report will be about 10 pages in length, excluding annexes

**Submission Deadline: 30 April 2011**

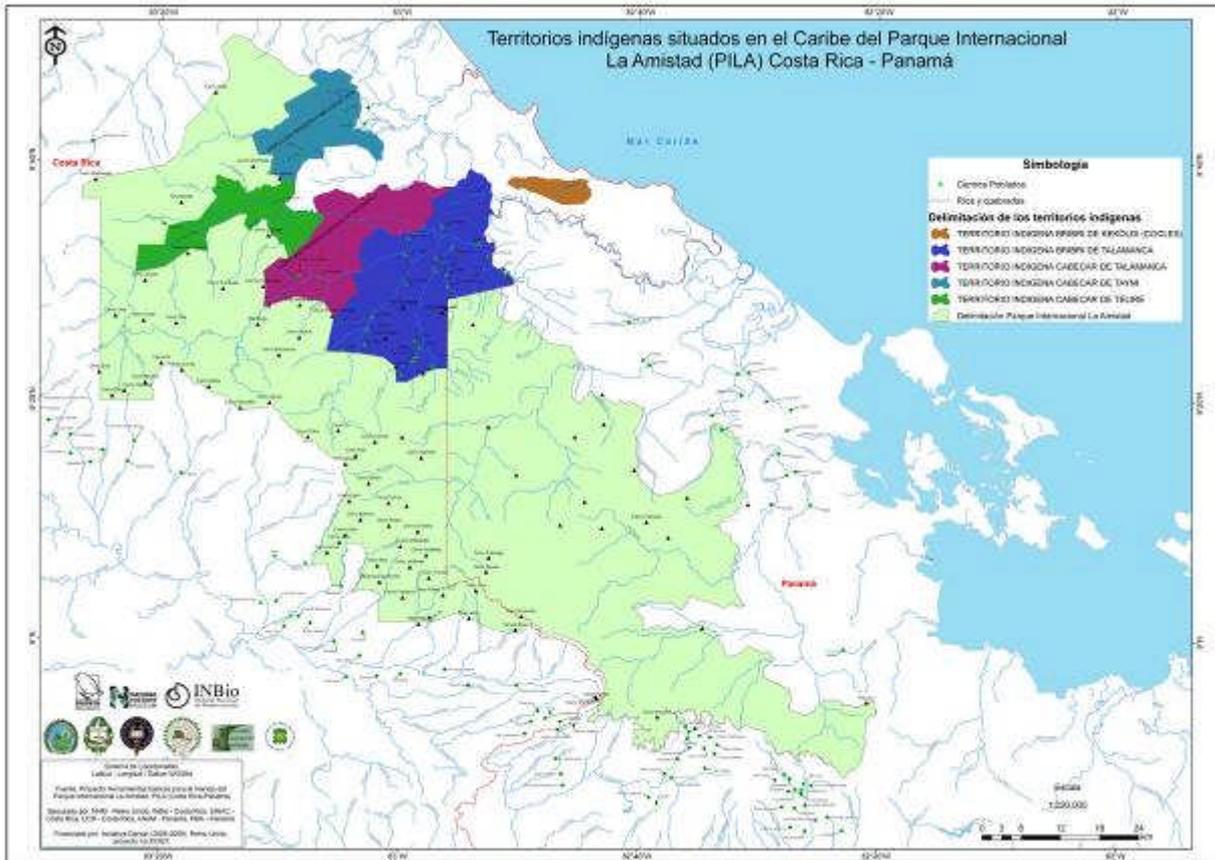


### 1. Darwin Project Information

Project Reference	EIDPO033
Project Title	Integrating local communities and science: management of La Amistad (Costa Rica-Panama)
Host Country/ies	Costa Rica, Panama
UK contract holder institution	Natural History Museum, London
Host country partner institution	Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad de Costa Rica (INBio)
Other partner institutions	Autoridad Nacional del Ambiente de Panamá (ANAM) Bribri Community (Costa Rica) Bribri Community (Panama) Cabecar Community (Costa Rica) Kekoldi Community (Costa Rica) Universidad Autónoma de Chiriquí (UNACHI) Universidad de Costa Rica (UCR) Sistema Nacional de Áreas de Conservación de Costa Rica (SINAC) The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
Darwin Grant Value	£90,999
Start/end dates of project	1st September 2009 to July 31 2011
Reporting period	1 <sup>st</sup> may 2010 to 30 <sup>st</sup> april 2011, Annual report 2
Project Leader name	Alex Monro
Project website	<a href="http://www.inbio.ac.cr/pila-darwin/paginas/avances/extension.html">http://www.inbio.ac.cr/pila-darwin/paginas/avances/extension.html</a>
Report authors, main contributors and date	Frank González, Alex Monro, Oscar Chacón, Vilma Obando, Yesenia Villalobos. April-May, 2011.

### 2. Project Background

PILA is a UNESCO world heritage site of 4,000 km<sup>2</sup> of tropical moist, premontane, montane, cloud forest and paramo vegetation straddling Costa Rica and Panama. It is managed by a Binational Commission and surrounded by a buffer-zone in which local communities live and through which entry to the park is mediated. The original Darwin project found evidence of hunting and agricultural incursions (field observations, remote-sensed data). Currently of low to moderate impact these are chronic and an indication of the local communities in the buffer-zone's struggle for economic survival. Two future risks also became apparent: the planned construction of up to five hydroelectric plants outside of the buffer-zone, and the impacts of climate change on the high elevation (3000 m+) areas of the park. In 2008 UNESCO considered the designation of PILA as a Park in Peril. A UNESCO fact-finding mission reported in 2009 that PILA lacked a coherent management plan and that indigenous and non-indigenous stakeholders were not sufficiently involved in the management of the Park. This project seeks to address the above by using the tools generated as part of project 15027 and working with the Binational Commission responsible for the management of PILA.



**Fig. 1.** Caribbean communities in PILA's buffer zone participating in training courses (grey blue, green, purple, dark blue).

### 3. Project Partnerships

**INBio:** Coordinates activities with and between the other partners in Costa Rica and Panama. Substantial negotiation over several months was required with our partner communities. Although this was initially brokered by TNC, the Directors of INBio were crucial in hosting a visit by community leaders in November 2009.

**TNC:** TNC, together with Carlos Borge a Costa Rican anthropologist brokered our initial contact with the Bribri community through their regional headquarters at Shiroles in Costa Rica. Through this community we were able to broker agreements with the Cabecar, Yorkín-Guabo and Kekoldi communities. TNC are also providing matching funds to support a suite of training modules to be held in the second year of the project. Their participation, in particular by Jorge Cole has been invaluable, facilitating consultation processes and identifying the appropriate channels for negotiation. However, in June 2010 TNC drastically reduced their staff and project and restructured their Latin American organisation with the result that they were no longer able to participate in the project.

**Bribri community (Costa Rica):** Asociación de desarrollo del Territorio Indígena Bribri (ADITIBRI) the Bribri government represents 12 of the communities included in this project and has provided diplomatic support for our negotiation with our other indigenous collaborators and is allowing us to use the infrastructure present at Shiroles, the Bribri 'capital' for the teaching of all of the course modules. Eighteen members of these communities were selected to participate in the course. Three course modules have already been taught there to date. ADITIBRI is aware of the importance of maintaining strategic alliances with other indigenous groups in the territory and it is this which enabled us to include students from these communities in the training programme.

**Bribri Community (Panamá):** Asociación Unión Guabo-Dacle Bribri-Panamá (ASOGUADABRI), which represents the El Guabo community selected one participant from communities in Costa Rica and Panama.

**Cabecar community:** Cabecar have strong historical and cultural links with the Bribri community. The Cabecar government which represents the Gavilán Canta selected four candidates to participate in the training courses. Through this project INBio is developing a MOU with the Association for the Development of the Cabecar Indigenous Territory (Asociación

de Desarrollo del Territorio Indígena Cabecar) (ADITICA), which should be signed by the project close. This MOU will consolidate the relationship between INBio and the Bribri and Cabecar communities and will contribute to the project legacy. INBio, through project partner Nelson Zamora has the official role of technical advisor to the binational commission management from PILA on behalf of Costa Rica. The MOU's between INBio and the indigenous governments to make clear the role of both institutions in the protection of PILA and its buffer zone, thereby providing a justification for making these governments members of the Binational Commission. A key outcome of this project. In addition the INBio-ADITICA MOU puts Cabecares on equal terms with the Bribri to participate in the management of PILA

**Kekoldi community:** Asociación de Desarrollo Integral Kekoldi (ADIKEKOLDI), selected one participant.

**ANAM- Chiriquí:** Provided the logistic support for identifying key-sites for foot patrols of the Panamanian PILA border that will be used to assess border integrity.

**SINAC:** SINAC has facilitated negotiations between the project and the Binational Commission. They have also processed the research permits for the fieldwork.

**UCR:** The University of Costa Rica is providing the herpetological component of the training course in the form of Eduardo Boza.

**UNACHI:** The participation of this institution is expected for specific activities that would be executed in the next months.

## 4. Project Progress

### 4.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

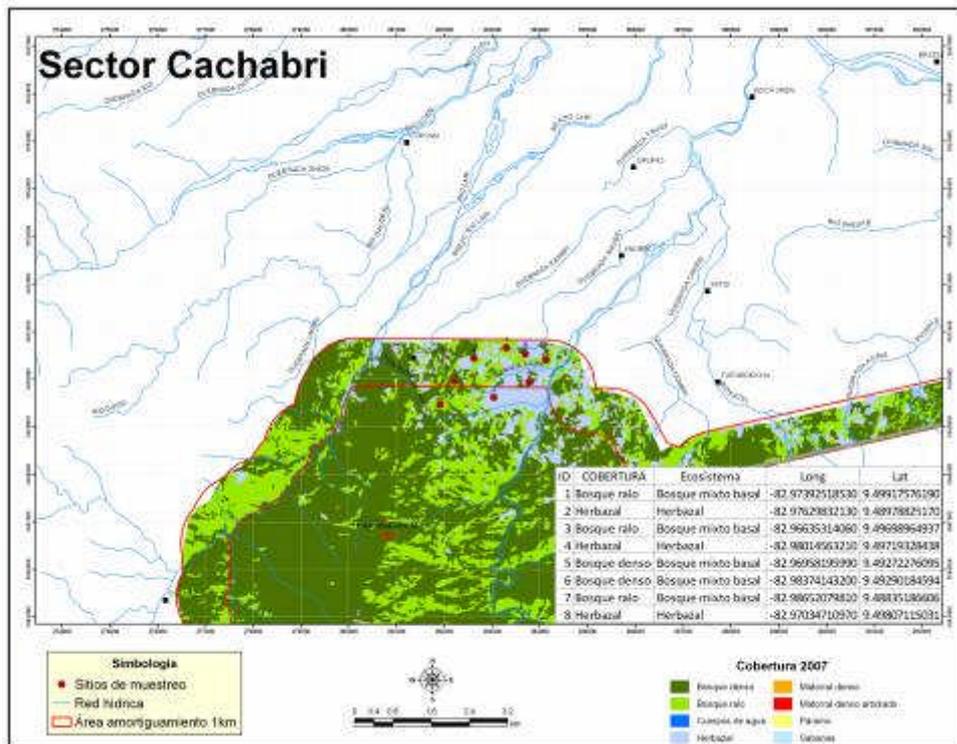
**Activity 1.2.** Assessment of the integrity of the buffer zone and border of PILA based on patrols and remote sensed satellite data

**Indicator :** Change to buffer zone vegetation cover and PILA border based on a comparison of a ground survey and remote sensing to the baseline produced by the main project.

#### *Methodology*

Changes in land use will be measured using a synthesis of remote sensed data, grey-literature review for PILA and fieldwork. Activities are divided into three phases.

- Phase 1: the selection of the optimal remote sensed data from SPOT, ASTER and LANDSAT with the requirement that images have less than 20% cloud cover, that 5 years of images can be obtained and that the spectral resolution is sufficient to generate 10 classes; 2) patrols of the border of PILA with its buffer zone using and ground-truthing the preliminary analyses of the remote-sensed data. Sites to patrol will be jointly selected by ASOGUADABRI, ADITIBRI, the project team, ANAM and SINAC.
- Phase 2: processing of remote sensed data to highlight pasture and deforested land cover. This is to be achieved by optimising the contrast of the images by applying a radiometric treatment and by highlighting spectral bands commonly associated with agriculture e.g. those associated with exposed soil. By comparing images over several years we will be able to identify which biodiversity zones are most vulnerable, also which of the threats identified are increasing most rapidly. This is planned to be completed by the end of May 2011.
- Phase 3: undertake supervised classification of remote sensed data integrating ground-truthed observations from buffer zone patrols. This will provide an indication of the interpretative value of the remote-sensed data and should help inform supervised classifications which seek to distinguish between natural and human disturbance. Once phases 1 and 2 are complete and in collaboration with ANAM and ADITIBRI, three sites will be selected for a joint field visit. Two of the three sites within the Park's buffer zone were visited in February 2011 (Fig. 2). A further field visit to the Panamanian sector of the buffer zone is planned for May 2011. We will integrate, analyse and interpret the results of the three phases by the end of May.



**Fig. 2.** Map one of two buffer zone sites visited in February 2011.

In addition ground-truthing for Phase 2 the two field visits in February confirmed and identified illegal logging within the buffer zone of PILA (see Fig. 3). In addition the field visits enabled claims of illegal mineral exploration within PILA made by the indigenous communities of Alta Talamanca, to be verified. The team identified three clandestine in the Alto Urén sector of the park, within the buffer zone. It would appear that these are used for the shifting of heavy mining equipment into the core of PILA associated with the extraction of gold. One of these helipads was also inspected by ADITIBRI and representatives from Costa Rica’s Ministry of Public Security (Ministerio de Seguridad Pública). ADITIBRI has reported the findings of these field visits to SINAC.



**Fig. 3.** Evidence of illegal logging in the Park’s buffer zone encountered during one of two field visits in February 2011.

**Activity 1.3** Establish an action plan to mitigate the threats identified through actions 1.1 and 1.2 and as part of the main project.

**Indicator 1:** Change to buffer zone vegetation cover and PILA border based on a comparison of a ground survey and remote sensing to the baseline produced by the main project.

Results of remote sensed data planned to finish at the end of May 2011, combined with field observations will be used to calculate changes in buffer zone vegetation cover. Remote sensed observation at three points in time will also enable rates of change to be estimated. The post project proposal planned to focus only on the Caribbean drainage of PILA but Heiner Acevedo and Oscar Chacón of INBio's GIS unit have confirmed that they will calculate cover and rates of change for both the Pacific and Caribbean drainage. This will clearly provide a more complete picture for the Park. The results of this activity will be used to update the current management plan for PILA that was approved in 2010 (see Annex 3). This plan is somewhat incomplete and out of date and we plan that our recommendations will be used to support a major revision of this current version.

**Activity 2.1.** Training courses in providing guide services and participatory biodiversity inventories (leading to national accreditation)

Following the initial training courses in 2010 and the long negotiations with ADITIBRI we finally signed an MOU with ADITIBRI as representative of the Bribri community in Costa Rica in October 2010 (see Annex 3) and we are currently in the process of finalising an agreement with ADITICA as representatives of the Cabecar. These agreements represent important tools for leveraging support for students participation in the courses. Noteworthy has been the exceptionally high retention of students over the 11 modules undertaken so far, 22 out of an initial 24 having maintained their commitment.

To date, 11 out of a planned 19 course modules have been completed and these will be accredited by Costa Rica's National Institute for Learning, el Instituto Nacional de Aprendizaje (INA). Of the 19 modules, ten were to be produced by the Post Project and nine by TNC. As mentioned in previous reports the withdrawal of Nature Conservancy from most of its commitments in Costa Rica left a shortfall in the total number of course modules initially planned (although not in the number that were planned to be delivered by this project). Earlier this financial year Costa Rica's Ministry of Agriculture received funds from the Interamerican Development Bank (Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo) to secure the meeting of this shortfall. Whilst the funds have been approved, their disbursement and allocation has been significantly delayed. The Labour Ministry issued a call to tender to undertake these course modules earlier this year and selected the cheapest bidder (not INBio) as contractor without consulting the indigenous communities, ADITIBRI or ADITICA as to whom they would permit to work within their territories and communities. The indigenous communities are not disposed to work with the selected contractor with whom they had had no previous contact or agreements. In addition the amount that the successful contractor bid was less than the cost of operating the modules as undertaken by our team. As a consequence it was not possible to subcontract INBio to do the work, a possibility that INBio was well disposed to. The tender is therefore in the process of being voided and the call repeated. In all likelihood INBio will be the preferred bidder but this very frustrating episode has resulted in delays to the undertaking of these modules. INBio is in regular contact with ADITIBRI, ADITICA and the course participants and they are aware of the situation. We hope that they will resume in June 2011 but clearly this will mean that they will finish outside of the close of the project.

#### *Course monitoring and changes.*

Twenty-four students initiated the course in March 2010. To date 22 of these have maintained their participation, a retention rate of over 90%. The leveraging of a small stipend for students from the Costa Rica's Labour Ministry by Frank González and Vilma Obando has enabled the greatly supported the project's outcomes. The post project proposal was initially for 32 students, based on initial consultations with the communities at the time of preparing the proposal. Only 25 students registered for the course and so the number of students (output 6A) was revised downward to 24. This was indicated in the 2009/2010 annual report.

**Activity 3.1.** Public awareness and dissemination activities to raise awareness within the local communities of the national, regional and global biodiversity value of PILA and their buffer zone

We have produced three radio messages (output 19C) to be disseminated through the local radio station, *La Voz de Talamanca* and are planning another two for the final year of the project. These messages highlight the projects impact with respect to the training of tourist guides, the importance of alternative forms of employment and the importance of the sustainable use of PILA.

With the support of the project coordinator, Frank González, course participants are recognized as a group representing ecotourism and tour guides at community meetings. This provides them with a mandate to comment on decisions which impact on PILA and the environment and to promote awareness of the biodiversity and sustainable livelihood potential of the park.

These outputs might seem small but they focus on a small but important social block, in the indigenous territories of Talamanca. Their effect is to promote a higher awareness and understanding of the environmental and cultural value of PILA to their communities and to raise awareness of the Park's historic value. An effect is not restricted to the students, but extends amongst all of those in the indigenous governments involved in discussing and negotiating the project proposal and MOUs and in hosting or teaching on the course modules.

*Working with Finca Educativa: tourism and environmental education within indigenous territories.*

*Finca Educativa* is a non-profit organisation administered by ADITIBRI located in the community of Shiroles. It includes facilities such as a hostel, dining room, meeting rooms, areas of secondary forest and a plantation of organic cocoa the latter two including a network of trails. It represents the most important site for tourism within the Bribri territory and is the major meeting place for both the Bribri and Cabecar communities and the equivalent of their Parliament. Contact between the students and *Finca Educativa* were developed in negotiation with INBio and through the training course as a field site. Students have produced interpretations for the network of paths running through the secondary forest that promotes the biodiversity and its value to visitors, mainly from within the indigenous community.

**Activity 4.1.** Action plan incorporated into the PILA Management Plan through consultation and workshops with the Binational Commission

The Binational Commission has not had any meetings since October 2010 and to date we have not been able to make the suggestion that an action plan should be incorporated into the management plan for PILA. Despite this we have spoken to members of the Commission independently, including Fabricio Carbonel, head of research for the Park from SINAC (Costa Rica). He supports the notion of an action plan for research and for measuring the outputs of the management plan. Other members of the Commission that we have spoken with include Lionel Quiroz from ANAM (Panama) and Jorge González, SINAC Coordinator for research in PILA Caribbean, Costa Rica

**Activity 4.2.** The central role of local communities in the sustainable use and survival of PILA to be clearly stated in the PILA Management Plan and representatives of local community associations to be given membership of the Binational Commission

The most recent meeting of the Binational Commission in 2010 included the participation of representatives from two indigenous governments. We still need to secure confirmation that representatives from indigenous communities will be included as members of the Commission. One issue is that the Binational Commission is a governmental organisation issuing from the sovereign states and so any such decision needs to be taken by the respective government ministers of both Costa Rica and Panama. Since preparing the Post Project proposal the governments of both countries have been replaced and so securing such commitments requires a new approach be made. In addition the Binational Commission is currently lacking the funds to hold a meeting this year.

#### 4.2 Progress towards project outputs

Outputs	Measurable indicators	Important assumptions
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1. Main risks to the biodiversity and livelihood value of PILA identified and plans to mitigate those risks in place.	A report and action plan submitted to the Binational Commission and agreed.	Threats to the biodiversity and livelihood value of PILA identified as part of the original project are real That the sustainability of PILA depends on the local communities living in the buffer zone surrounding the park
2. Local communities' capacity to generate livelihoods from the park improved by providing them with the capacity to work as guides or parataxonomists for ecotourists, park authorities and researchers improved.	32 members from 4 communities trained and given accreditation guides Over half of the local communities within the buffer zone surrounding PILA are obtaining revenue by acting as guides with PILA Number of tourists that use PILA has increased by 1/3	Ecotourism in PILA will continue to grow as it has over the last three years. That PILA represents a valuable resource to local communities and one which can be used sustainably or not
3. Local communities' awareness of the national, regional and global biodiversity value of PILA and its buffer zone increased.	Local communities perceptions of PILA's biodiversity value assessed prior and subsequent to training.	Local communities recognise buffer zone as important to ensuring PILA's survival Local communities understand the national, regional and global importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services
4. Revised management plan for PILA, which recognises the central role of local communities and includes an action plan for the mitigation of the main risks to PILA implemented.	Revised management plan agreed by the Binational Commission.	Binational Commission continues to be the main vehicle for the transnational management of PILA All Binational Commission members continue to be project partners or associates

### 4.3 Standard Measures

**Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures**

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Number planned for this reporting period	Total planned from application
6A	32 people was the number of slots offered for participants, but only 24 people was able to participate in the local guide training program, Despite the tremendous effort made by ADITIBRI supporting the recruiting.	24	22	22	32
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	3	9	6	12
7	One manual was prepared for one of each taught course: Regional culture, Environmental interpretation and Natural History of plants (See annex 4-6).	3	8	7	10
8	Alex Monro visited CR during a week, for participate to the first fieldtrip for	8	8	8	16

	assessment the PILA buffer zone and the border, in the Rio Bananito basin in march, 2010.				
9	Activities for achieve this output are being executed: - 1 fieldtrip to PILA buffer zone and border) - participation in the last 2 meetings of the PILA's Binational Comission, in order to consider the impact of the project over the PILA's Plan of management.	1	1	1	1
10	Guides that accompany each module. In addition "El policultivo indígena de talamanca y la conservación de la naturaleza" By the antropologist Carlos Borge, its production was supported by TNC is a work that going to be printed by Editorial INBio as a product generated by the project	4	8	6	12
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	0	0	0	1
14A	First workshop in november 26 <sup>th</sup> 27 <sup>th</sup> in INBio with partiicipation of INBio, TNC, ADITIBRI and ASOGUADABRI	3	3	3	6
14B	Frank González participated in the second Darwin Initiative Regional Workshop in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; November, 2009, introducing the post-project. Alex Monro at RBG Kew 250 Year Celebration Conference, October 2010.	1	1	0	2
15A	The Costa Rican daily Newspaper La Nación is preparing an article about the most relevant activities of the project, which should be published in may, 2010	0	0	0	1
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	0	3	3	3
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced	0	3	3	6
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies)	0	50	50	36
16C	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	0	12	12	12
17A	Number of dissemination networks to be established	1		0	1
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be <b>enhanced/ extended</b>	1	1	1	3
19C*	Number of local radio interviews/features	0	3	3	5
New-project specific measures					

\* Not in original proposal

**Table 2 Publications**

Type (eg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £
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Journal, Phytotaxa	Regional and global conservation assessments for 200 vascular plant species from Costa Rica and Panama. A. RODRÍGUEZ, A.K. MONRO, O. CHACÓN, D. SOLANO, D. SANTAMARÍA, N. ZAMORA, F. GONZÁLEZ & M. CORREA. 2011.	Magnolia Press, Auckland	<a href="http://www.mapress.com/phytotaxa/content/2011/1/pt00021p216.pdf">http://www.mapress.com/phytotaxa/content/2011/1/pt00021p216.pdf</a>	weblink free, hardcopy £29.60
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#### 4.4 Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes

We have met our training commitment funded through the Darwin Initiative and plan to meet that committed by TNC by leveraging funds through the Interamerican Development Bank and Costa Rica's Ministry of Agriculture. This has been a complex and laborious process which has meant that the period of time over which training is received will be extended until after the project end. We feel that having integrated the course participants into the community discussion and decision-making process is a very valuable step for the legacy of this project. Also that our training course is seen by the communities as promoting their heritage and not simply a vehicle for obtaining a sustainable income form PILA.

The project has identified and is quantifying threats to PILA through consultation with indigenous and local communities, government agencies, field visits and the interpretation of remote sensed data. These threats will form the basis of an action plan that will be presented to the Binational Commission as an extension of the management plan. Alex Monro hopes to meet with Nuria Sanz, the head of Latin America and the Caribbean at the World Heritage Commission offices in Paris later this year to discuss some of the threats identified and possible funding of research to mitigate or manage them through UNESCO.

#### 4.5 Progress towards impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits

### 5. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons

Communication between different stakeholders has developed very positively. An important lesson learned is understanding the vision and concept of chronology of the indigenous groups which is very much process driven and less concerned deadlines, facts or results.

### 6. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

### 7. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

This project is building on efforts that TNC has been making for several years with respect to the integration of local communities into a network with a shared agenda decision-making apparatus. The lack of integration of local communities in the management of PILA has been identified as a risk to PILA by UNESCO, TNC and this project. One way of encouraging such integration is the establishment of a unified vision amongst at least the indigenous communities so that the Binational Commission receives unambiguous input from these communities. The training course and extensive discussion and negotiation which have preceded have gone some way to developing such a network.

### 8. Sustainability

Information about the post-project is being published in the project's website (<http://www.inbio.ac.cr/pila-darwin/paginas/avances/extension.html>). Also, all the data generated during the first field expedition for the assessment of key-sites of the Pila border and buffer zone are being process for free access on the web.

**MOUs between INBIO and ADITIBRI as representative of the Bribri community and INBio and ADITICA as representatives of the Cabecar community.** These are the first MOUs between INBio and indigenous groups and are as such strategically important not just for this project but also for its legacy. Both communities are wary of formally collaborating with national

organisations, a result of poor relations with the Costa Rican State. This has made the reaching and signing of these agreements a difficult task that was largely achieved by the efforts of Frank González and Vilma Obando.

## 9. Dissemination

## 10. Project Expenditure

**Table 3 project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2010 – 31 March 2011)**

Item	Budget	Expenditure	Variance	% Variance	Comments
Staff costs specified by individual					This variance is explained by poor exchange rates received from money transfers from UK to Cost Rica. Salaries are fixed USD amounts, thus the GBP value of these is subject to fluctuation compared to the initial budget
Overhead costs					Project funds were needed more urgently by the project partners in order to cover the up front costs of certain purchases and field trips. Thus the NHM prioritised these needs and will defer the payment of the overheads until the following financial year
Travel and subsistence					Field work travel, particularly the cost of fuel, was higher than expected. To mitigate this the project partners diverted funds from the operating costs budget.
Operating costs					See above comment for Travel and subsistence.
Capital items/equipment (specify)					n/a
Others: Consultancy					n/a
Others (please specify)					n/a
TOTAL					

## 11. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

- Over 90% retention rate for the course over a timetable spanning over one year.
- Twenty-two students from 14 communities trained.
- The course has established the relationship between indigenous culture, biodiversity and ecotourism.
- Students will be nationally accredited as tourist guides by Costa Rica's National Institute of Learning (a GO).
- Students are recognised and integrated into their indigenous government's decision making processes. Students work closely with the Bribri and Cabecar cultural centre, Finca Educativa providing an effective means of raising awareness of the value of PILA within the community.
- The project team have leveraged funds from the Interamerican Development Bank to enable a further nine course modules to be undertaken.
- Field visits undertaken as part of the assessments of threats to the Park have confirmed allegations by indigenous communities of illegal mining activity within PILA through documentation of several illegal helipads within the buffer zone.
- The first MOU's signed between INBio and an indigenous government represent a strategically important step for both parties.

We can supply further images as required.

I agree for LTS and the Darwin Secretariat to publish the content of this section (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here)

## Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2010-2011

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2010 - March 2011	Actions required/planned for next period
<b>Goal:</b> Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.		This project is attempting to consolidate the efforts that for several years TNC has been doing regarding the integration of local actors in a network with a common agenda that allowing them to make decisions impacting and generating positive actions towards to a comprehensive management of their territories. This would allow the impact of threats to the park is minor and resolved in the best way.	<i>(do not fill not applicable)</i>
<b>Purpose</b> To increase the capacity and ability of local communities to use PILA in a sustainable manner whilst ensuring that the central role played by local communities in PILA's continued survival is recognised by national and binational authorities.	Majority of local communities able to increase their revenue through the provision of local guides. The management plan for PILA explicitly recognises the central role played by local communities in the park's survival is operational.	Twenty-two students have maintained their participation over the year that the course modules have been taught. Many of these students have become leaders in local tourism in communities in both countries.	
<b>Outputs</b> 1. Main risks to the biodiversity and livelihood value of PILA identified and plans to mitigate those risks in place.	A report and action plan submitted to the Binational Commission and agreed.	Activities	
<b>Activity 1.2</b> Assessment of the integrity of the buffer zone and border of PILA based on patrols and remote sensed satellite data		Nine sites within the buffer zone have been visited during the course of two fieldtrips. Fieldtrips included representatives of INBio, ADITIBRI, ANAM and the Ministry of Public Security of Costa Rica. Evidence of illegal and clandestine helipads associated with illegal mining encountered.	
<b>Activity 1.3</b> Establish an action plan to mitigate the threats identified through actions 1.1 and 1.2 and as part of the main project.		Different outputs generated by the project and post-project are being used to generate a series of recommendations to update the management plan for PILA.	
<b>Output 2.</b> Local communities' capacity to generate livelihoods from the park improved by providing them with the capacity to work as guides or parataxonomists for ecotourists, park authorities and researchers improved.	32 members from 4 communities trained and given accreditation guides Over half of the local communities within the buffer zone surrounding PILA are obtaining revenue by acting as guides with PILA Number of tourists that use PILA has increased by 1/3	Participación de estudiantes indígenas en actividades de turismo, monitoreo y patrullajes de campo en territorios indígenas.	
<b>Activity 2.1.</b> Training courses in providing guide services and participatory		Four course participants took part in field visits in and around PILA's buffer zone.	

biodiversity inventories (leading to national accreditation)		<p>Two of the participants currently work as park guards for ADITIBRI. ADITICA has expressed interest in hiring at least two other participants as park guards for its territory.</p> <p>A group of students is already active in local tourism in the Yorkín, Tsoki and Bribri communities. Other indigenous community members have also been involved in these activities.</p>
<b>Output 3.</b> Local communities' awareness of the national, regional and global biodiversity value of PILA and its buffer zone increased.	Local communities' perceptions of PILA's biodiversity value assessed prior and subsequent to training.	Training activities has been developed attempting to create awareness about the PILA's biodiversity value.
<b>Activity 3.1</b> Public awareness and dissemination activities to raise awareness within the local communities of the national, regional and global biodiversity value of PILA and their buffer zone		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of radio messages about the post project and its aims are being disseminated through the local radio station 'La Voz de Talamanca' and other means with the intention of ensuring that all of the local communities know about the training of the local tour guides and the value of PILA. In addition newsletters have been disseminated by email and through the project website (<a href="http://www.inbio.ac.cr/pila-darwin/paginas/resultados/boletines.html#post">http://www.inbio.ac.cr/pila-darwin/paginas/resultados/boletines.html#post</a>).</li> <li>- The project coordinator has supported the consolidation of the participants into an organization for tour guides of the buffer zone of PILA. Participants have taken part in at least two community meetings in which they have introduced themselves and their expectations with respect to their role as tour guides and with the implementation of environmental policies within their territory territory.</li> <li>- Twenty-two participants worked on the production of interpretation materials of ADITIBRI's Finca Educativa.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 4.</b> Revised management plan for PILA, which recognises the central role of local communities and includes an action plan for the mitigation of the main risks to PILA implemented.	Revised management plan agreed by the Binational Commission.	Review of PILA's management plan making recommendations for implementation through an Action Plan.
<b>Activity 4.1</b> Action plan (1.3 above) incorporated into the PILA Management Plan through consultation and workshops with the Binational Commission		SINAC has expressed the need for support in the definition of indicators to quantify the impact of research activities related to the Park's management. It has also asked for the implementation of more research projects in the buffer zone of PILA, both within the Caribbean and the Pacific sectors.
<b>Activity 4.2</b> The central role of local communities in the sustainable use and survival of PILA to be clearly stated in the PILA Management Plan and representatives of local community associations to be given membership of the Binational Commission		Two representatives of the local indigenous governments attended the last meeting of the Binational Commission responsible for coordinating the management of PILA.

## Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Goal:</b> Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.</p>			
<p><b>Sub-Goal:</b> To ensure that the biodiversity and livelihood value of PILA's forests continues to be well conserved and sustainably used by the local communities that live within PILA's buffer zone.</p>	<p>Land patrols and satellite data confirm that the buffer zone and border of PILA are maintained.</p> <p>The management plan of PILA recognises the central role of local communities and the need for sound scientific knowledge to underpin decision-making.</p>	<p>Data submitted to the Binational Commission and included in the minutes of the Commission meetings. Data published online and where appropriate in a peer-reviewed publication in Costa Rica or Panama.</p> <p>A revised management plan is published by the Binational Commission in which the role of local communities and scientific data is explicitly stated.</p>	
<p><b>Purpose</b> To increase the capacity and ability of local communities to use PILA in a sustainable manner whilst ensuring that the central role played by local communities in PILA's continued survival is recognised by national and binational authorities.</p>	<p>Majority of local communities able to increase their revenue through the provision of local guides. The management plan for PILA explicitly recognises the central role played by local communities in the park's survival is operational.</p>	<p>Number of guide-days in year following training included in DI annual report. Management plan published and available online.</p>	<p>The way in which local communities use PILA plays a determining role in the Park's survival That local communities have a central role to play in PILA's management</p>
<p><b>Outputs</b> 1. Main risks to the biodiversity and livelihood value of PILA identified and plans to mitigate those risks in place.</p>	<p>A report and action plan submitted to the Binational Commission and agreed.</p>	<p>Report published online and included in Annual Report</p>	<p>Threats to the biodiversity and livelihood value of PILA identified as part of the original project are real That the sustainability of PILA depends on the local communities living in the buffer zone surrounding the park</p>
<p>2. Local communities' capacity to generate livelihoods from the park improved by providing them with the capacity to work as guides or parataxonomists for ecotourists, park authorities and researchers improved.</p>	<p>32 members from 4 communities trained and given accreditation guides Over half of the local communities within the buffer zone surrounding PILA are obtaining revenue by acting as guides with PILA Number of tourists that use PILA has increased by 1/3</p>	<p>1a Training workshop reports and evaluation  1b Report and evaluation summary by project coordinator</p>	<p>Ecotourism in PILA will continue to grow as it has over the last three years. That PILA represents a valuable resource to local communities and one which can be used sustainably or not</p>

3. Local communities' awareness of the national, regional and global biodiversity value of PILA and its buffer zone increased.	Local communities' perceptions of PILA's biodiversity value assessed prior and subsequent to training.	1a report of assessment produced	Local communities recognise buffer zone as important to ensuring PILA's survival Local communities understand the national, regional and global importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services
4. Revised management plan for PILA, which recognises the central role of local communities and includes an action plan for the mitigation of the main risks to PILA implemented.	Revised management plan agreed by the Binational Commission.	Revised management plan available online and appended to final report.	Binational Commission continues to be the main vehicle for the transnational management of PILA All Binational Commission members continue to be project partners or associates
<p>Activities (details in work plan)</p> <p>1.1 Assessment of the main threats to PILA undertaken in consultation with local communities, park authorities, national governments and NGOs</p> <p>1.2 Assessment of the integrity of the buffer zone and border of PILA based on patrols and remote sensed satellite data</p> <p>1.3 Establish an action plan to mitigate the threats identified through actions 1.1 and 1.2 and as part of the main project</p> <p>2.1 Training courses in providing guide services and participatory biodiversity inventories (leading to national accreditation)</p> <p>3.1 Public awareness and dissemination activities to raise awareness within the local communities of the national, regional and global biodiversity value of PILA and their buffer zone</p> <p>4.1 Action plan (1.3 above) incorporated into the PILA Management Plan through consultation and workshops with the Binational Commission</p> <p>4.2 The central role of local communities in the sustainable use and survival of PILA to be clearly stated in the PILA Management Plan and representatives of local community associations to be given membership of the Binational Commission</p>			
<p>Monitoring activities:</p> <p>Indicator 1: Change to buffer zone vegetation cover and PILA border based on a comparison of a ground survey and remote sensing to the baseline produced by the main project</p> <p>Indicator 2: Training course provision will be assessed by the course coordinator and the participants themselves following each course, course quality will be ensured by the national accrediting authority</p> <p>Indicator 3: Local community awareness of the biodiversity value of PILA and its buffer zone assessed through workshops at the beginning and end of the project</p> <p>Indicator 4: Regular reports and updates will be made to the Binational Commission and all Commission meetings will be represented by the project</p>			